## PARCELING OUT THE DESERT

Irrigating Companies Securing Contracts for Reclaiming Arid Wyoming Lands.

ONE OMAHA COMPANY STRIKES A SNAG

Its Contract Tied Up Temporarily or Account of a Technicality, but May Soon Be Formally Approved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-(Special Teleeram.)-Under the provisions of the million acre arid land grant, donated to the state of Wyoming, the first to secure segregation of land and contracts for reclamation is the Burlington Canal company in Wyoming. which has already been approved by the president. The Shoshone company's claim has been approved and is waiting for the president's signature. The Yellowstone Irrigation and Improvement company of Omaha in which Messrs, Williamson and Beach Taylor are interested, having some 8,000 acres of land in controversy, is being held up on technicalities, although fully approved by the Land department, but proofs on slight percentage of land are objected to on lega grounds by the assistant attorney general of the Land department. The land in question is located in Big Horn county. Senator Thurston and Representative Mercer have been largely interested in the matter, and Senator Warren of Wyoming, in the absence of Mr. Thurston, has geen the official a number of times that adjudication might be completed. Just before leaving for Chicago tonight, Senator Warren remarked that it would be settled very shortly, and, he thought, favorably to the Omaha company. The Interior department expresses a friendly interest and a strong desire to complete the contract, but wishes to free it from any question of technicality of laws and regula-

The committee on invalid pensions reported favorably today on bills to pension John W. Hines of South Dakota \$30 per month (Pickler's bill); Mary E. Haslip of Nebraska \$12 per month (Mercer's bill), and Bryon Cotton of Iowa \$30 per month (Lacey's bill). General Manderson has accepted an invita-

tion to deliver the Memorial day oration at the tomb of General Grant.
Supervising Architect Aiken will make pub.

lic his report tomorrow, in which consider able attention will be paid to the Omaha postoffice. It will contain a picture of one court room of the Omaha building. Lieutenant Colonel George B. Davis, deputy judge advocate general, professor of law

ordered to Washington to give a short course of lectures before the Army Medical school. First Lieutenant James B. Erwin, Fourth cavalry, is granted one month's additions Captain Benjamin L. Teneycke, assistant

surgeon, is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Niebrara, Neb., upon return to that station of Captain George McCreery, assistan surgeon. He is ordered to return to Columous barracks. Interstate Commerce Commissioner Knapp.

who will write the opinion in the Omaha bridge cases, said today that he could not tell when a decision would be ready for de livery. The other commissioners are now in Chicago and will probably not return until the middle of next week. After that the case will come up for further discussion. While in Chicago Commissioners Morrison. Clements and Youmans will hear the complaint of alleged discrimination on the part of the milling company at Cozad, Neb.

PRESIDENT REFUSES A PARDON. Declines to Release an Embezzler of

National Bank Funds. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-The president has denied the application for pardon in the case of Lewis Redwine, sentenced in Georgia to six years' imprisonment in the Ghio penitentiary, and costs, for embezzling funds of a national bank. The president in his endorsement upon the application says: "The sertence imposed in this case was not a se-vere one, and I can see nothing arising from the facts connected with the crime that entitles the convict to sentations concerning his health do not, in

my opinion, justify his release at this time."

The president has refused a pardon in the case of F. M. O. Holston, sentenced in Oregon to ten years at hard labor for forgery. The president in his endorsement says: "I am decidedly in favor of the strict punishment of persons guilty of crimes, of which this prisoner is now suffering punishment. An offense involving forgery, swindling a poor and needy veteran soldier and a prostipoor and needy veteran soluter tution of the benevolent intentions of the government as embodied in its pension laws, does not in the slightest degree move me to

WALLER WILL SOON HE A FREE MAN

Signs His Pardon. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- Secretary Olney this morning received the following cablegram announcing the pardoning of ex-Consul John L. Waller by President Faure of

PARIS, Peb. 19.-The president signed this morning Waller's pardon. Orders are being

Making it Easter for Bayard. made in the house committee on foreign affairs today by Mr. Quigg, republican of New York, to have modified the resolution nsuring Ambaseador Bayard. The move was opposed by Mr. Heatwole, republican of Minnesota, and others, on account of the absence of several members, but it is possible that the resolution will yet be made milder the omission of the ambassador's name.

Funeral of H. Cranston Potter. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- The funeral of H. Cranston Potter took place yesterday afternoon from his late home. The remains, em balmed and resting in a handsome casket, New York City by express. James Brown rived from New York, will remain to settie up his affairs.

Honored Mrs. Adlai Stevenson. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-The Daughters of the American Revolution today unanimously elected Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the vice president, as president general..

PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY PUT.

RAISED THE INSPECTORS' SALARY. House Puts In the Day on the Indian Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.- Again today the report on the diplomatic and consular bill was agreed to, the senate amendments to the pension bill were sent to conference and the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. The latter bill carries \$8,620,995, or \$132,727 less than the law for the current year. In connection with a proposition to increase the salaries of Indian inspectors from \$2,500 to \$3,000, salaries fixed by law (the bills of the last two years have only appropriated \$2,5000 each for these salaries), both Mr. Cannon and Mr. Dingley, the republican leaders on the floor, appeals to the salaries. appealed to the majority, in view of the situation of the treasury, to keep down expenses and refuse a step in the direction of increased salaries. But their appeals were in vain, and the action of the committee on Indian affairs in restoring the salaries was

sustained by a vote of 87 to 109. Mr. Allen of Utah presented a memorial from that state, praying for the annexation of that portion of Arizona territory lying north of the Colorado river.

A bill was passed granting railroad com panies in the Indian Territory additional powers to secure depot ground. During the consideration of the Indian bill, Mr. Little made a speech of an hour

in favor of changing the conditions ex-isting in the Indian Territory, in order to secure the rights of the Indians there. declared that the Dawes commission had not told half the truth. Mr. Wilson, in reply to Mr. Little, said

that the trouble with the proposed reforms in the government of the Indian Territory was that the Indians themselves had not been heard. During Mr. Wilson's speech a di-verting incident occurred. He was criticising the "flimsy" tariff bill passed by the house.
"What we want," said he, "is a good, old fashioned, protective tariff measure." A round of republican applause greeted this statement.

"I want to say." continued Mr. Wilson "that the reports that the great advocate of protection has taken a backward step are false. McKinley stands today where he has always stood.'

and Mr. Dinsmore raised a laugh by moving that the time of the nominating speeches be

Mr. Wilson, however, succeeded, despite the good natured efforts of the friends of the other candidates to prevent it, in having McKinley's Chicago speech read at the clerk's desk. Several times the words were applauded. There was an especially enthusiastic demonstration when this sentence was uttered: "The fight will go on until the American system is everywhere recognized."

Mr. Flynn moved to strike out the appropriation of \$15,000 for five Indian inspec

tors, whom Mr. Flynn termed "Hoke Smith's personal bodyguard." Mr. Dockery moved as an amendment to reduce the salaries of the inspectors to \$2,500 each, the amount of salaries fixed in the current appropriation law. The motion was defeated. The committee rose with the Flynn amendment still pending.

At 5:10 p. m. the house adjourned.

NEVER READ PATTISON'S REPORT. Morgan Cantinues to Question the

Pacific Railrond Magnate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Senator Morgan today continued his examination of Mr. C. P. Huntington concerning the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad company, in connec tion with the hearing which the senate com mittee on Pacific railways is conducting The questions submitted today were based largely upon the report on the Pacific roads made by the Pattison commission, but Mr. Huntington said he did not remember to have ever read this report. He said the Central Pacific had been built upon assets amounting to \$44,000,000, of which \$28,000,000 consisted government bonds, but that it had cos more, for all the securities were sold for less than par in currency, and with the proceeds gold was purchased, which, on the average, coet about \$1 in currency for each 60 cents worth. It was necessary to us gold in all transactions on the Pacific coast when the road was constructed.

He admitted that he, Hopkins, Sanford and Crocker were the members of the contract company, but said that they took up the con struction work because they could get no one else to do it. When the organization of this company was under consideration he wired Crocker, saying: "Take as little of the stock

as you can and as much as you must."

When the work was completed the contract company owed about \$10,000,000, and although it received \$50,000,000 in Central Pacific stock its assets would not have paid its debts. The company, however, came out ahead in the end by holding the stock until its value increased. He declared, however, that he could not remember what the profit was to the company or to its individual members.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE. Congressmen and Senators Preparing

for the Coming Contest. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- The republicans of the house and senate held a joint caucus President of the French Republic tonight for the purpose of selecting a congressional campaign committee. A resolution was adopted for the organization of a campaign committee to consist of one member from each state or territory represented in either branch of congress, the selections to be made within ten days. Representa-tive Grosvenor of Ohio was chairman and Representative Hooker secretary of the Representative Hooker secretary of the cau-

cus, which remained in session but fifteer minutes. The rumors that an attempt would be made to arrange for concerted action on a legislative program for the remainder of WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—An effort was the session proved to be utterly without and in the house committee on foreign foundation. The subject was not even men-The following selections for membership of

the campaign committees were announced tonight: Connecticut, Representative Russel; Illinois, Representative Cannon; Iowa, Representative Hull; Kentucky, Representativ Colson; Montana, Representative, Hartman; New York, Representative Sherman; Ohio, Representative Bromwell; South Dakota, Senator Pettigrew; Utah, Representative Alen; Arizona, Delegate Murphy; Okiahoma, Delegate Flynn; Idaho, Representative Wil-son; Indiana, Representative Overstreet; Kansas, Representative Long; Massachusetts, Representative Apsley; New Hampshire, Sen-ator Gallinger; North Dakota, Representative Johnson: Pennsylvania, Representative Rey-burn; West Virginia, Representative Miller l'ennessee, Representati Mexico, Delegate Catron. Representative Gibson; New

Condition of the Treasury. WASHINGTON. Feb. 20.-Today's state ment of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance \$224,546,194; gold reserve, \$94,157,540.

## GOOD WORDS FOR THE CUBANS

ouse attended strictly to business. The Senators Lodge, Morgan and Cameron Advocate Their Recognition.

MIGHT RESULT IN A WAR WITH SPAIN

Member of the Spanish Legation Listened to the Debate from the Diplomatic Gallery-Speakers Liberally Applauded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-The Cuban prestion came before the senate today for definite and final action, and it is expected that votes will be taken at an early day on the several pending propositions-requesting Spain to recognize the belligerency of Cuba and requesting a recognition of Cuban independence. There is every indication also that the debate will lead to more decided resolutions. The opening of the debate today drew large crowds to the galleries, and there were frequent demonstrations of applause at the stirring and dramatic utterances of several of the speakers. Mr. Lodge and Mr. Motgan were particularly forcible and direct in their language, Mr. Morgan expressing the belief that war between the United States and Spain would result from recognizing the Cubans as belligerents. In graphically picturing the rise and spread of graphically picturing the rise and spread of the rebellion, Mr. Lodge said: "Just a year ago another revolution began. It began in the eastern part of the island, with a small band of 500 men. With the vast wilderness of lying bulletins that come from Spanish sources, it is very difficult, and it is not worth while perhaps to the total trace. is not worth while perhaps, to try to trace the battles which have been fought. But there are certain great facts which there is no mistaking. These men who started so feebly a year ago in the eastern part of the island have crept over that island from one end to the other. The 500 have grown until today even the hostile accounts represent them at 45,000 in the field. We know that the railroad lines are cut, that the telegraph lines are cut, that every report of Spanish victory that comes to us in the sewspapers is followed by the statements of a fresh insurgent advance. We know, as a matter of fact, that the whole of that island today, except where the Spanish fleets ride at anchor and where the Spanish armies are encamped, is in the hands of the insurgents. We know that they have formed a government, that they have held two elec-tions, that every officer in the army holds his commission from the government which they have established. We know the terms of that provisional government, and in the resence of these facts and the fighting these men have done, I think it not unrea-sonable of them to ask some recognition at

EULOGIZED CAMPOS. Comparing the former commander, General Martinez Campos, with the present one, Mr. Lodge said: "Martinez Campos, the ablest general in Spain, has been recalled because he failed to put down this insurrec-tion—recalled when the insurgent troops had een actually in the suburbs of Havana, and n his place has been sent a man whose only reputation known to the world is that of the nost cold-blooded brutality in the last war or liberty in that island."

the hands of the United States."

Again the senator said, referring to the desperate fighting of the insurgents: "Cubans are fighting, every one of them, with a price on their heads and a rope around their necks. They have shown that they can fight well. They are fighting the battle of despair.

There was hearty applause as Mr. Lodge closed with the following peroration: "If that war goes on in Cuba with the added horrors which this new general brings with him, if it continues, the responsibility is on us. We cannot escape it. We should exert every influence of the United States, Stand-ing, as I believe they do, for humanity and civilization, we should exercise every influence of our great country to put a stop to that great war which is now raging there and try to give to the island once more peace Mr. Morgan expressed the opinion that

"any action that this country might take looking to Cuban recognition would result in war with Spain," and he also said Spain vould welcome a war with this country, which would afford her a legitimate excuse to get rid of Cuba in a way not to wound he pride. The gaileries broke into loud ap-plause when, in response to a question by Mr. Frye, Mr. Morgan said: "My opinion s that congress has the perfect, independent. absolute right to make this recognition of elligerency or a declaration of independence and, if it is necessary, to enforce it by any military movement at sea or on land. I has the right to command the commander. in-chief of the army and navy to go on the field if it is necessary and expose his person to the execution of that order. That is my

Mr. Cameron also spoke. Mr. Cameron gave notice that if the resolution were adopted requesting Spain to act and she did not, he yould then move for the immediate and omplete recognition of Cuban independence. Throughout the debate, lasting three hours, Senor Pastor of the Spanish legation sat in he diplomatic gallery.

INFORMATION AS TO MONEY. The first thing of importance in he senate today was the reading of a letter from the secretary of the treasury as to the coin and other money in irculation and which was ordered printed

or the use of the senate.

The senate spent some time in discussing question of official procedure. Mr. Hill, lemocrat of New York, called attention to the numerous resolutions passed by the hous and senate, some joint, some concurrent and some the individual act of one of the houses. There was no authoritative decision as to which of the resolutions required the signature of the president in order to make it operative. At the suggestion of Mr. Frye, who urged the desirability of an authoritative statement, Mr. Hill offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing the judiciary committee to report on the subject. This action is regarded as having important bearing on ending resolutions relating to foreign

Mr. Squire, republican of Washington, reported favorably a bill requiring marine engineers to be American citizens. Mr Frye called attention to some recent remarks of Mr. Squire critcising the unamerican course of the International Steamship line. Mr. Frye declared that the senator had unin-tentionally misstated the facts, having been crammed with misinformation. The senate on motion of Mr. Chandler costponed consideration of Mr. Lodge's

esolution for an investigation of recent bond sues until Monday.

Mr. Call at 2 o'clock called the resolution grant beligerent rights to the Cuban

Mr. Cameron moved the substitution of a esolution requesting the president to offer the good offices of this government to bring Mr. Call spoke, severely arraigning the

Spanish government for its administration Senator Cameron followed Mr. Call on the Cuban question. He referred to the fact that he was in President Grant's cabinet at the time of the former Cuban uprising. He objected to the committee resolution as accomplished nothing, giving offense to Spain without extending any benefit to Cuba. He wanted the United States to act. He urged that the miseries of Cuba be brought

Mr. Squire responded, showing that his statements had been made on what he con-sidered reliable authority.

On motion of Mr. Chandler the resolution of Mr. Lodge, concerning a bond investiga-tion, went over until Monday. Minor bills blocked the way for some time, but Mr. Call finally had the Cuban resolution called up. The resolution was re-

ported by the committee on foreign affairs as follows: CUBAN RESOLUTIONS REPORTED. Resolved. By the senate (the house of representatives concurring). That in the opinion of congress a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed for some time and maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

with the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba. Mr. Allen then seddressed the senate on he resolutions. He spoke of the bloody contest now in progress and the actual condition of war existing. The course of Spain had caused revolt after revolt in Cuba. The had caused revolt after revolt in Cuba. The senator traced the history of these uprisings and the course of the United States. Reading from a manifesto issued by the Cuban authorities, Mr. Call arraigned Spain for imposing enormous taxes on Cuba. The manifesto, as read by Mr. Call, reflected severely on the official administration of Cuba.

"A sea of blood is now running," asserted the senator. "Muriler and reprisal pre-valled." Mr. Call deglaced that the recent order of Captain General Weyler visiting death on those even suspected of sympathy with the insurgents was a brutal and bloody

Mr. Cameron followed in support of the substitute he had offered. "For my own part," he said, "I regard the question of belligerency as a false lasue, a mistake into belligerency as a false lasue, a mistake into which the friends of Cuba should not fall. If Spain wishes to impede or delay effective action on our part, she will encourage us to waste our energy and our initiative in struggling with the legal difficulties that involve this question of belligerency, which, were it stripped of all its popular notions, is at most an empty or perhaps a mischiev. is at most an empty or perhaps a mischlev

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS A DELUSION. "I object to it in the first place for the ame reasons which caused General Grant same reasons which caused General Grant to reject it in 1875, because it is offensive to Spain and delusive to Cuba. The con-test is no longer one of belligerency, but one of independence. In the second place, I object to it because it concedes to Spain the belligerent right of searching our ships on the high seas and seizing them whenever they have anything on board which can be considered contraband of war. I ob-ject to it in the third place because it imposes belligerent duties as well as belliger-ent righte and relieves Spain of all further esponsibility for the destruction of Amer-

responsibility for the destruction of American property in Cuba, by transferring that respons bility to the insurgents.

"I wish the government to act. I want to see the chronic misery of Cuba ended. I know that the course I favor was the fixed policy of the republican party of the United States and of the American people. The course I prefer is, as I believe, the true expression of public feeling, which is unani-mous in demanding action in favor of free-dom. Evidently the government of the United States can do no less than to take up the subject where President Grant left and to resume the friendly mediation which he actually began, with all the con-sequences which would naturally follow its

Mr. Cameron said, in conclusion, that if his resolution was adopted and Spain paid no attention to it he would move the imme-diate recognition of Cuba.

Mr. Lodge spoke vigorously as to the need of action. He would, he said, go further than the resolution of the committee. While other Spanish dependencies had broken away from Spain, Cuba had remained faithful, earning the title "Faithful Cuba." And yet oppression, dishonesty and robbery had been isited on the island. The time had come declared Mr. Lodge, when it was the duty of the United States to act firmly and fully. The past relations between this country and Spain offered no ties of gratitude or blood to check our action. The senator reviewed the "friendship of Spain" toward the United States. England was the first to thrus her hand into our bloody wound at the out-break of the civil war, France was the next and Spain followed. Within three months of the firing on Sumter Spain had recognized

FREEDOM MEANS DEVELOPMENT. Mr. Lodge spoke of the suppression of free press and a free church in Cuba. A free Cuba would mean the development of that splendid island, one of the richest spots on the face of the earth. But there was a political rather than a material, interest which bids us act. Cuba lay athwart the route to the Nicaragua canal. She was the sentinel of the gult the great bulwark of

"The island is today lost to Spain," said Mr. Lodge. They may continue to deluge the island with blood, but the island is lost The senator defined the "bloody decrees"

issued by General Weyler as a "plan of deso-lation and extermination." He may prolong the agony until the island is a solitude and yet we, six hours away, stand idly by. As a matter of humanity the senator appealed for action. Our words of sympathy for Armenia were mere words. Those fearful atrocities had pr had not stirred. The protests of Lord Salisbury were pitiful. The money power and the money lender was the real power of Europe and this vast power cared nothing

for the slaughter of Armenians.

"Why was the flying squadron, that marvelous naval armament, lying idle in the English channel? The world was now looking to Russia to protect Armenia. But," continued Mr. Lodge, "the United States has an Armenia at its very door. The United States can stop the horrible state of things in Cuba. Let it only be known that the United States intends that the piliage and slaughter shall stop, and it will stop. A firm and emphatic diplomacy can accom-plish this end. The whole American people would welcome action by the United States. Recognition of belligerency is well enough, out we should do more.

"If that war goes on with that bloody commander in charge, the responsibility is on our coulders. We cannot avoid it." There was a burst of applause from the galleries as Mr. Lodge concluded, which the presiding officer checked by rapping for

TOUCHED THE LEGAL PHASE. Mr. Morgan, who reported the resolutions, followed. He said the possibilites of war beween the United States and Spain should n no way embarrass the consideration of the subject and the shaping of a proper course. The committee, in submitting this resolution, was not moved by consideration of the courts. It was based solely on the conditions and requirements of today. Mr. Morgan referred to the conflicting information at hand. Out of the mass of details, the committee felt that it stood on firm ground in presenting this resolution. While Cuba was surrounded by a navy and controlled by a censorship, many of the best means of information were unattainable. But certain definite and positive facts were established beyond question as a promise to the action of the committee. Mr. Morgan then took up the legal questions in-

their place as citizens and become soldiers, then the civilized world recognizes this transfer as creating a state of belligerency. Under existing circumstances those partic ipating in the uprising were not recognized by Spain as soldiers, but as felons rising against their government, to be treated with the ignominy of felops, they and their chil-dren. And, yet, said Mr. Morgan, while war is public and beyond the possibility of de-nial. Spain refuses to recognize the war. She fills Moro castle; exiles men to penal colonies in Africa; she inflicts benalties unwarranted, even if war did not exist. And with war public and notorious, it became the duty of the United States and all other countries to demand the recognition of Cubans as sol-diers, not as felons. The United States should be the first to step to the front and say to Spain: "You have long enough lacer-ated those people." The senator said the attitude taken by the

United States, acting according to its plain duty, need give no offense to Spain. But if it did give offense, then "it was a choice between that offence and one against the god of nations. Such a choice should be made with firmness and confidence. Mr. Morgan said the Cuban republic already existed. It might yet be in embryo, a Moses in the bulrushes, yet in time the world would recog-nize it as a republic.

If the island of Cuba had been as close to Great Britain as to the United States, Cuba would have been absorbed a century ago. Mr. Platt asked if Mr. Morgan considered that the adoption of this concurrent resolution, not receiving the signature of the president, would accomplish the recognition of Cuba. MIGHT MEAN WAR.

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war at the end of whatever action the United States might take, not that Spain would be sustified in resenting any interference, but to Admit Them.

NO USE TO KEEP OUT REPORTERS. is expected this will be done by Senator Morrill. It is understood Mr. Morrill considers it in the interest of the bill to post-pone for some time another effort to secure States might take, not that Spain would be justified in resenting any interference, but because of the feeling entertained by Spain toward this country. He also said that he believed that Spain would be under obliga-tions to this country for action which would provoke hostilities. The fetters which Spain had fastened upon the limbs of Cuba in the beginning were rotting away, and if this revolution does not free Cuba, the next, or the next, will. Spain knows and feels this, and would rather lose Cuba while in conflict with the United States than to lose it volved, explaining the duties and obligations of recognizing belligerency.

When armies are formed and men leave their place as citizens and become soldiers, then the civilized world recognizes this ence at the same time that the other countries did but for the existence of slavery. Now the circumstances were different, and the very slaves are engaged with their for-mer masters in the fight for liberty.

Mr. Morgan did not conclude his speech, saying he would go on another day, as there were many points connected with the question which he wanted to touch upon at greater length than he could do today. Mr. Chandler suggested that as the debate was taking a wide range and there were several speeches yet to be made, it would be well for the senate to now adopt a simple concurrent resolution of sympathy and then allow the debate to proceed, in order that the Cubans might have the benefit of the knowledge of our interest in them before the termination of the war. Mr. Morgan said he was ready at this time for a vote if Mr. Chandler could secure unanimous consent. Mr. Chandler thereupon asked for a vote, but several senators ob-Then, at 5:20 p. m., the senate adjourned

Sampling on Assay Points Designated. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- The house committe on ways and means today reported state regents, showing the work during the favorably a bill introduced by Representative Wilson of Idaho, providing for the campling and assaying of silver and other cres containing lead at El Paso, Tex., North Will Vote for the Consideration of Port, Wash., and Bonner's Ferry, The bill is drawn with reference to pre-venting frauds in the importation of cres

until Saturday.

Opening Up Mineral Lands. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-The president nas signed the bills extending the operation

ontaining lead and restricting such

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Daughters of the American Revolution today decided that the exclusion of the reporters from their meeting did not have the desired effect, so the newspaper representatives were ad-

The entire day was consumed in the election of officers, some of whom will not be announced till tomorrow, as the count of the vote was not completed till tonight. Mrs. Lettita Green-Stevenson, wife of the vice president, was elected president-general. She knowledged the honor in a gracious speech, in which she expressed her thanks for the honor conferred upon her. Other officers elected were as follows: Vice president-general, Mrs. Philip Hichborn, Columbia; first vice president-general, Mrs. Ross F. Brackett; recording secretary-general, Mrs. Herschel, Maine; corresponding secretary-general, Mrs. John L. ell Wisconsin; registrars-general, Seymour, Mrs. Brackett, Vi Seymour, Mrs. Brackett, Virginia; treasurer general, Mrs. Amos G. Draper of Columbia; historian general, Miss Elizabeth B. Johnston; surgeon general, Mrs. Julia Cleavers-Harrison; chaplain general, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Bullock; assitant historian genoral, Miss Fedora Isabel Wilbur, and libra-rian general, Mrs. A. N. McGee. Honorary offices: President general, Mrs. John W Foster; vice presidents general, Mrs. A. C Geer, Mrs. Samuel Elliott and Miss Clara Barton. Seventeen vice presidents general were also elected, including: Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Indiana; Mrs. Stephen J. Field, California, and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, New York.

Much of the morning session was noisy and it was with difficulty at times that the presiding officer managed to keep order. At tonight's session reports from a number of

Will Vote for the Consideration of the Tariff Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The populist senators have now decided that when the motion is renewed for the consideration of the tariff bill, they will cast their votes in the affirmative. If they adhere to this decision they will be able to turn the result has signed the bills extending the operation of the mineral land laws to the north half of the Colville Indian reservation in Washington and to open the forest reservation of Colorado to the location of mining claims.

A neglected cold often terminates in consumption. Take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in time, and forestall the dreadful disease. from the negative to the affirmative side of

action, so that another delay is possible

Discussed Newspaper Problems. Newspaper publisher's meeting was re-sumed today, with President Charles W. Knapp in the chair. Some 150 members we've present. Among the subjects diswe'se present. Among the subjects discussed were the following; "What Is the Best Form for Stating Circulation in Order to Exhibit Actual Net Bona Fide Circulation?" "What Is a Reasonable Margin of Profit to Allow an Out of Town Newsdealer Delivering Papers at Stores or Residences of Customers?" "What Should Be the Profit Margin on a Daily Without a Sunday, and What on a Daily With a Sunday?" "The Free Delivery of Weekly Papers in Cities but Not Free Delivery of Semi-Weekly Papers." "Do Any Newspapers Give Carriers a Legal and Actual Title to the Territory in Which They Deliver Papers?" The meeting will end tomorrow evening with a banquet.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that pro-duces immediate results.





Just now, would be about ten feet of snow-but as that seems to be out of

the question, we'll take the next best thing-a fall in prices. We make this



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carriers to be the very best shoe for fall general all over the store and in- comfort and absolute satisfaction is the clude not only our pictures and sheet box toe or plain toe, heavy sole, lace or music, but our organs and planos as congress shoe made expressly for letter well. You never can buy a piano for carriers and universally worn by them



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